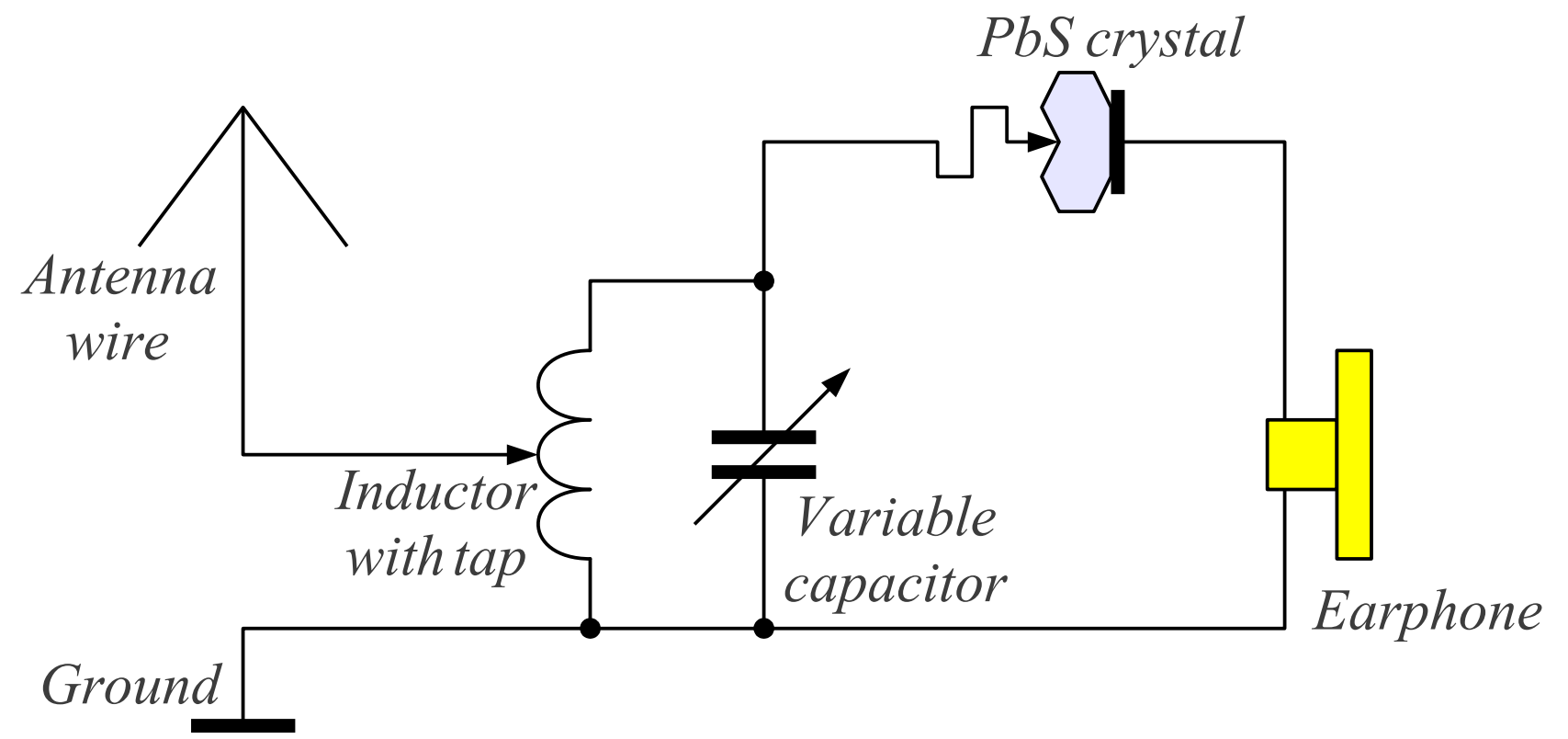
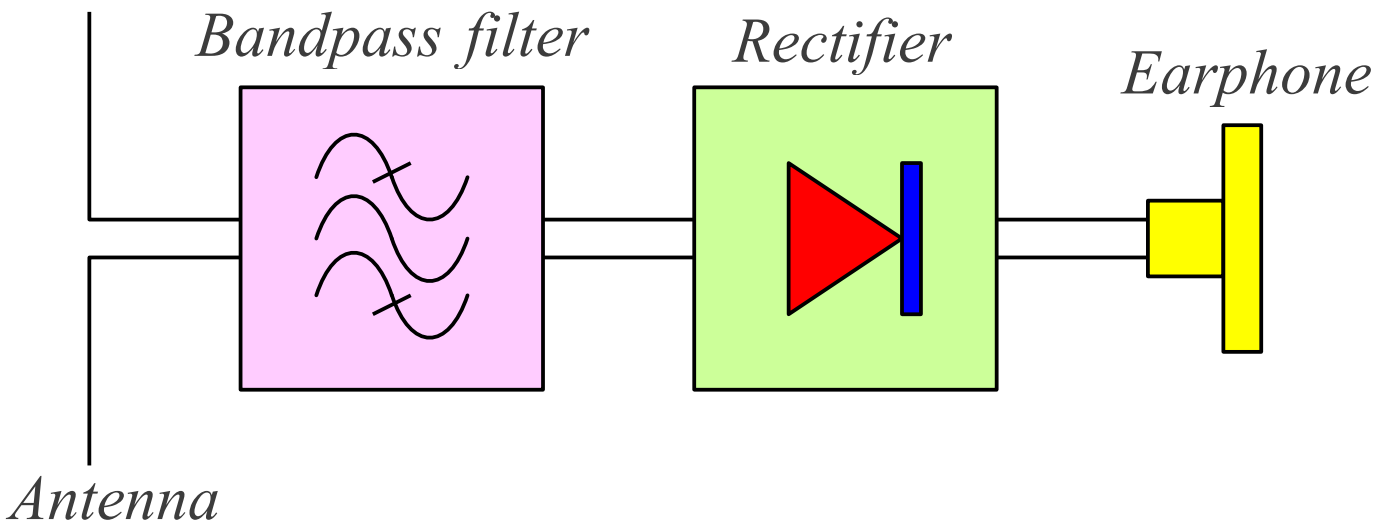


# Communication Electronics

## Lecture 5:

### Semiconductor devices for communications - diodes

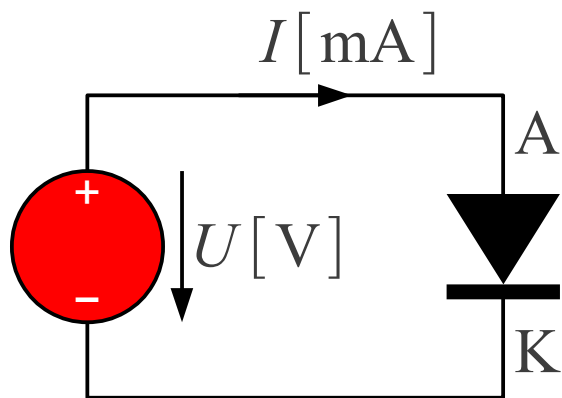
# 1920 radio receiver



Material	Bandgap $\Delta W$ [eV]	Dielectric strength $E_{\max}$ [V/cm]	Electron mobility $\mu_n$ [cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs]	Hole mobility $\mu_p$ [cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs]
PbS	0.37	( $U_{BR} < 2V$ )	600	200
Se	1.95	( $U_{BR} < 25V$ )	0.005	0.14
PbSe	0.27		900	700
PbTe	0.32		1700	930
Cu <sub>2</sub> O	2.137	( $U_{BR} < 8V$ )	0.2	0.1
Si	1.11	$3 \cdot 10^5$	1400	450
Ge	0.67	$10^5$	3900	1900
Si <sub>1-x</sub> Ge <sub>x</sub>		$3 \cdot 10^5$		
SiO <sub>2</sub>	9	$10^6$ - $10^7$		
Si <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	5.4	$3 \cdot 10^6$		
C(diamond)	5.5	$10^6$ - $10^7$	2200	1800
3C-SiC	2.36	$10^6$	800	320
4H-SiC	3.23	$3$ - $5 \cdot 10^6$	900	120
6H-SiC	3.05	$3$ - $5 \cdot 10^6$	400	90
GaAs	1.43	$4 \cdot 10^5$	5000	400

## Semiconductors

Material	Bandgap $\Delta W$ [eV]	Dielectric strength $E_{\max}$ [V/cm]	Electron mobility $\mu_n$ [cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs]	Hole mobility $\mu_p$ [cm <sup>2</sup> /Vs]
AlAs	2.16	$6 \cdot 10^5$	1200	420
InP	1.344	$5 \cdot 10^5$	5400	200
GaP	2.26	$10^6$	250	150
GaSb	0.726	50000	3000	1000
InAs	0.354	40000	40000	400
In <sub>1-x</sub> Ga <sub>x</sub> As	0.35-1.43			
InSb	0.17	1000	77000	850
GaN	3.4	$5 \cdot 10^6$	1800	30
AlN	6.28	$1.2$ - $1.8 \cdot 10^6$	300	14
InN	0.65		3200	
BN	5.4	$3$ - $6 \cdot 10^6$	200	500
CdS	2.42		400	
CdSe	1.74		650	
CdTe	1.44		1100	100
Hg <sub>1-x</sub> Cd <sub>x</sub> Te	0-1.5			

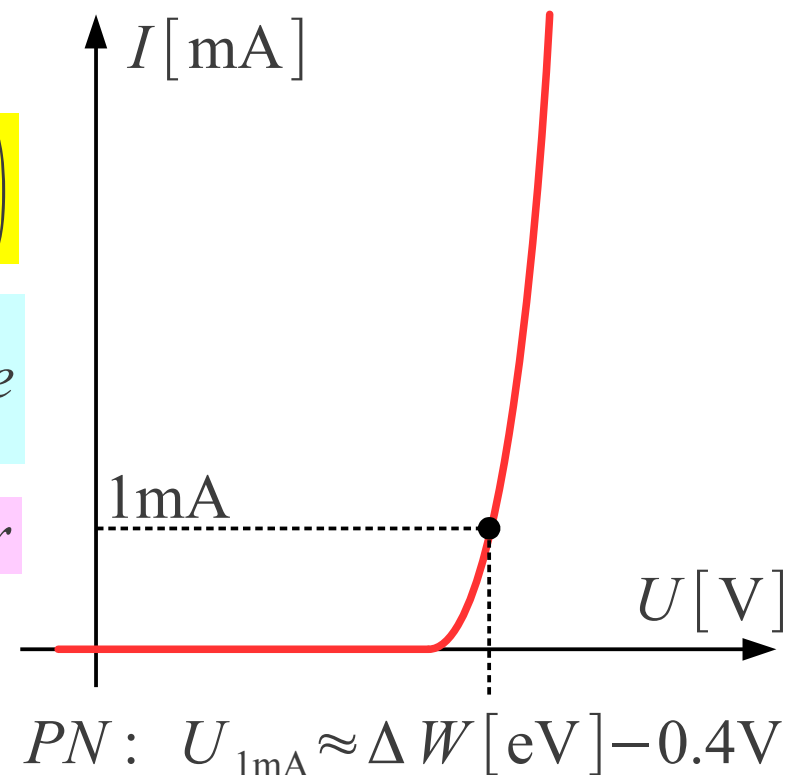


# Diode equation

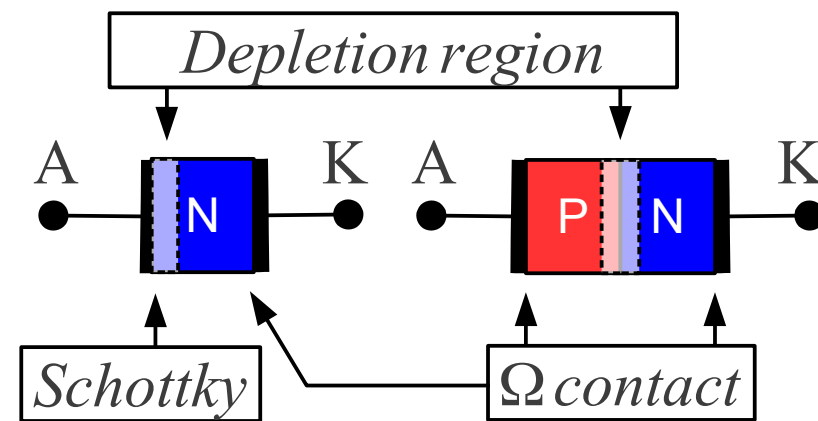
$$I = I_S \left( e^{\frac{U|Q_e|}{nk_B T}} - 1 \right) = I_S \left( e^{\frac{U}{nU_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{k_B T}{|Q_e|} = U_T \approx 25 \text{ mV} \equiv \text{thermal voltage}$$

$1 \text{ (Si Schottky)} \leq n \leq 2 \text{ (Si PIN)} \equiv \text{diode ideality factor}$

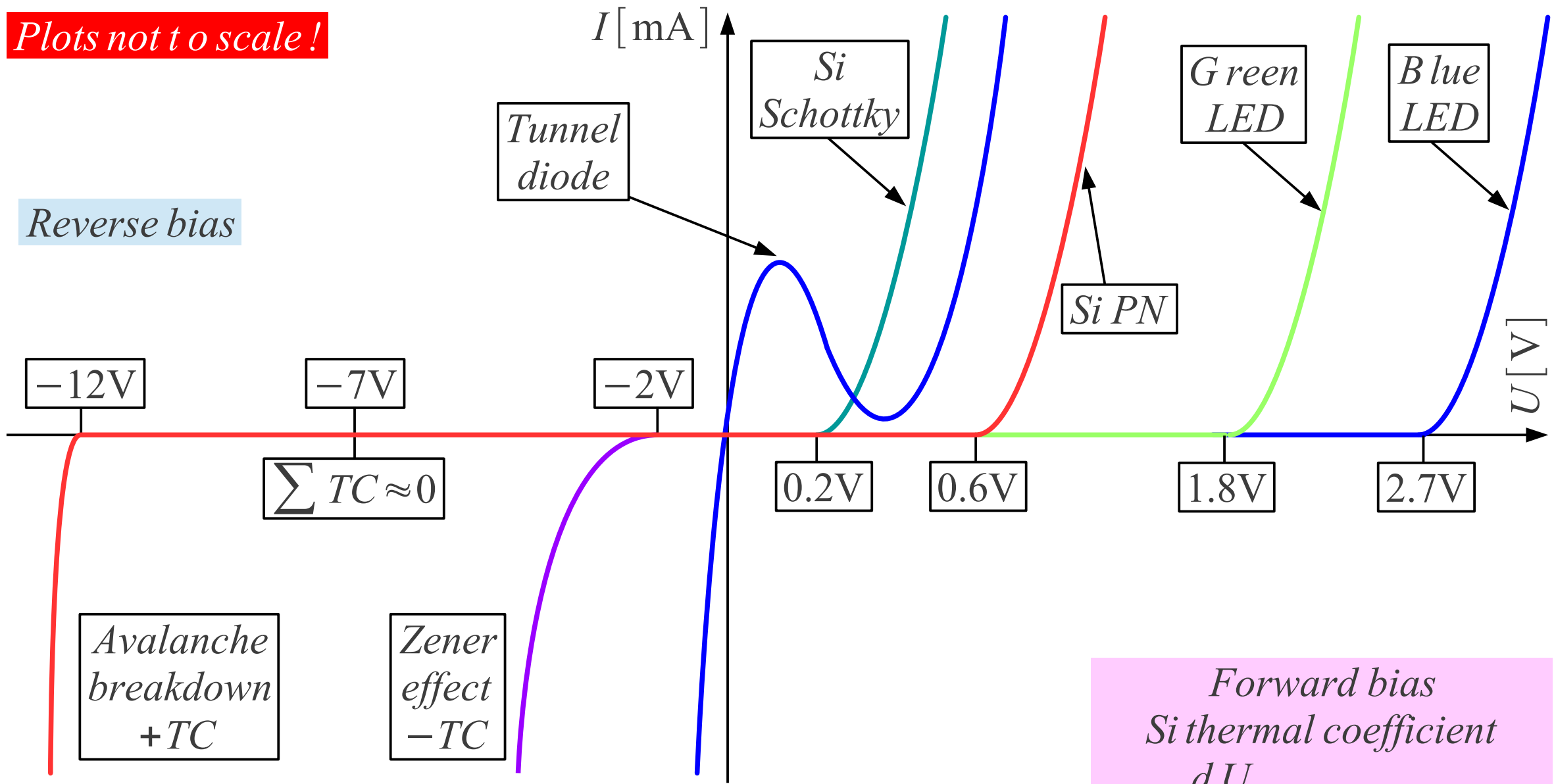


Diode type	Semiconductor	$\Delta W$	$U_{1mA}$	$I_S$
PN junction	Si	1.11eV	0.5-0.7V	$4 \cdot 10^{-12} - 2 \cdot 10^{-15} A$
PN junction	Ge	0.67eV	0.1-0.2V	$2 \cdot 10^{-5} - 4 \cdot 10^{-7} A$
IR LED	GaAs	1.43eV	1V	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-20} A$
Green LED	GaP	2.26eV	1.8V	$\sim 10^{-33} A$
Blue LED	GaN	3.4eV	2.7V	$\sim 10^{-48} A$
Schottky	Si	1.11eV	0.1-0.4V	$2 \cdot 10^{-5} - 2 \cdot 10^{-10} A$
Schottky	GaAs	1.43eV	0.7V	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-15} A$
Schottky	GaN	3.4eV	1.6V	$\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-30} A$



*Plots not to scale!*

*Reverse bias*



*Avalanche  
breakdown  
+TC*

*Zener  
effect  
-TC*

$\sum TC \approx 0$

0.2V

0.6V

1.8V

2.7V

*Tunnel  
diode*

*Si  
Schottky*

*Si PN*

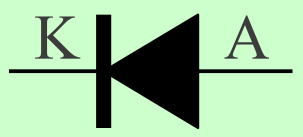
*Green  
LED*

*Blue  
LED*

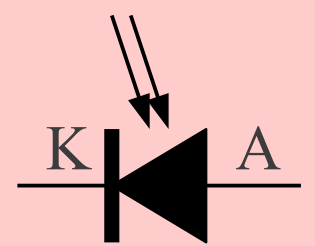
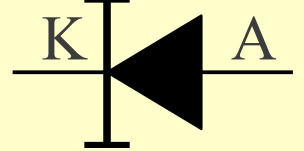
*Diode curves*

*Forward bias  
Si thermal coefficient  
 $TC = \frac{dU_{1mA}}{dT} \approx -2.2mV/K$*

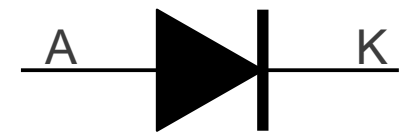
*Rectifier diode*



*Back diode*

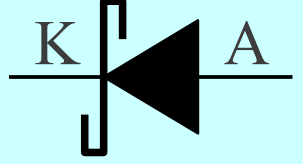


*Photodiode*

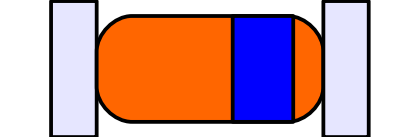
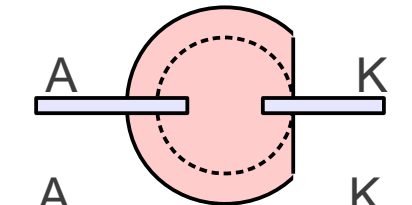
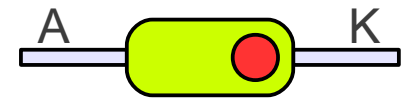
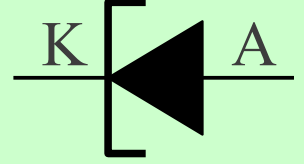


*Diode packages*

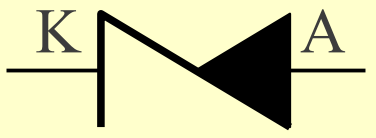
*Schottky diode*



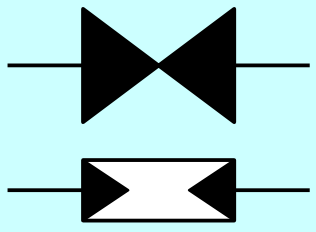
*Tunnel diode*



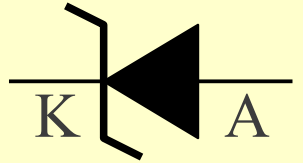
*Zener diode*



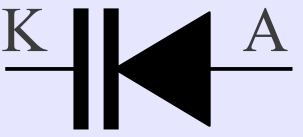
*Gunn element*



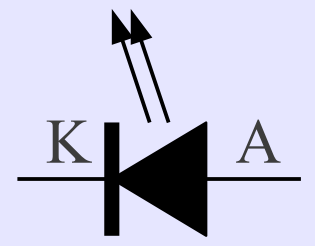
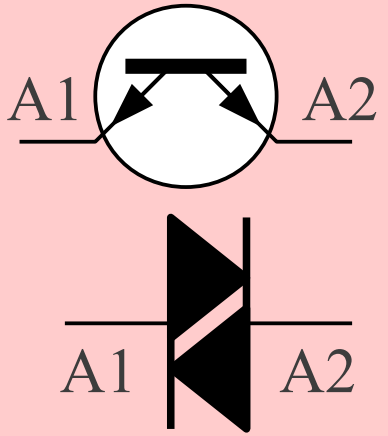
*(voltage reference)*



*Varactor diode*



*Diac*



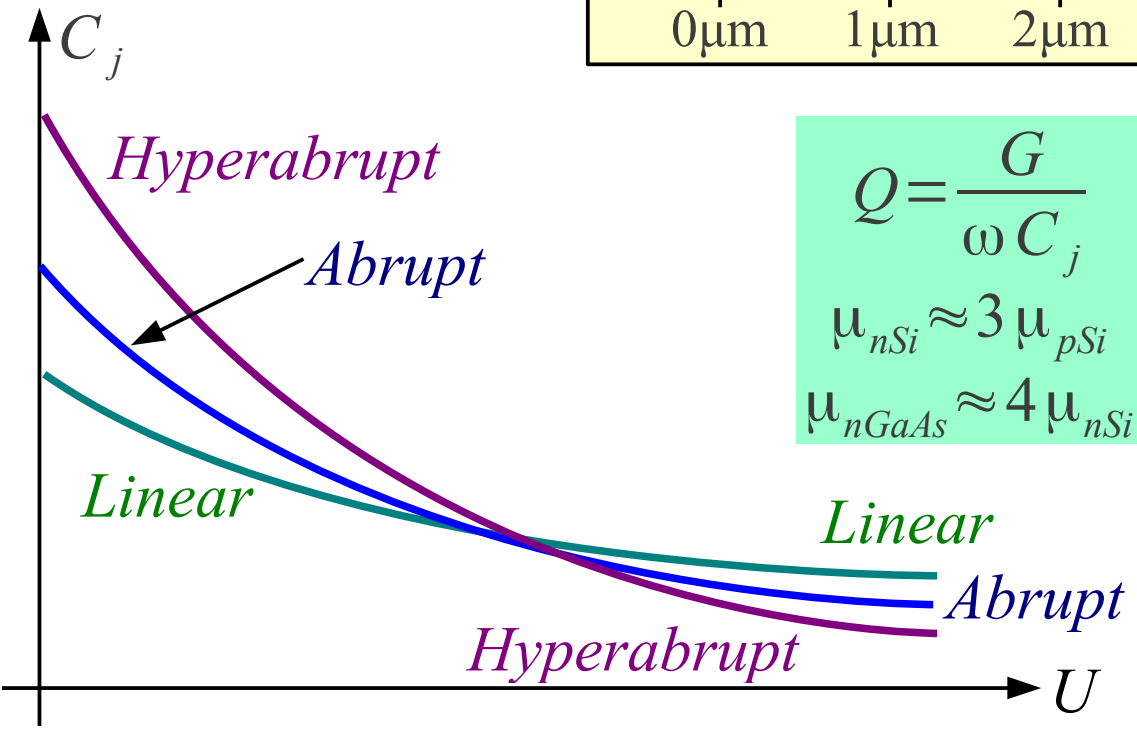
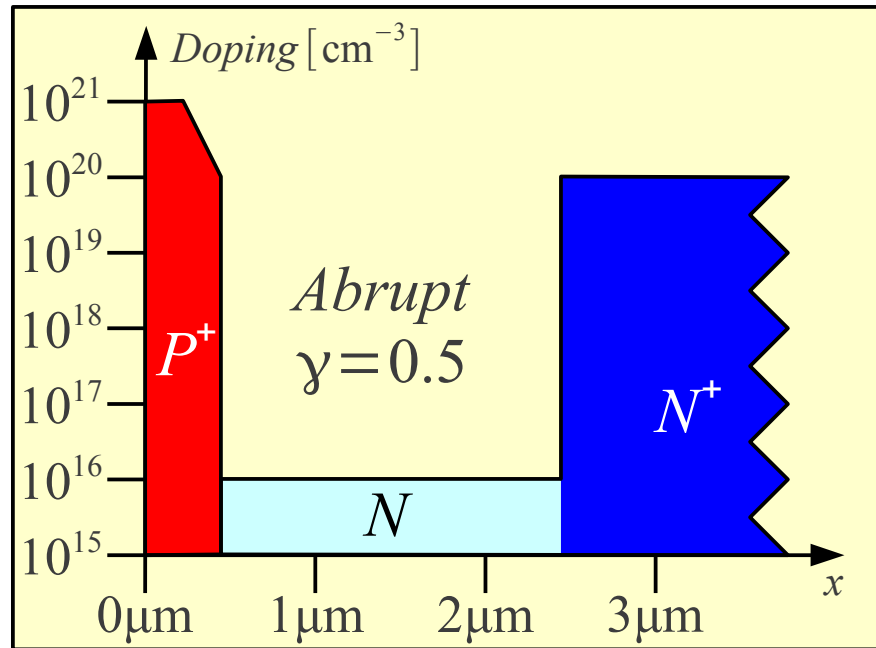
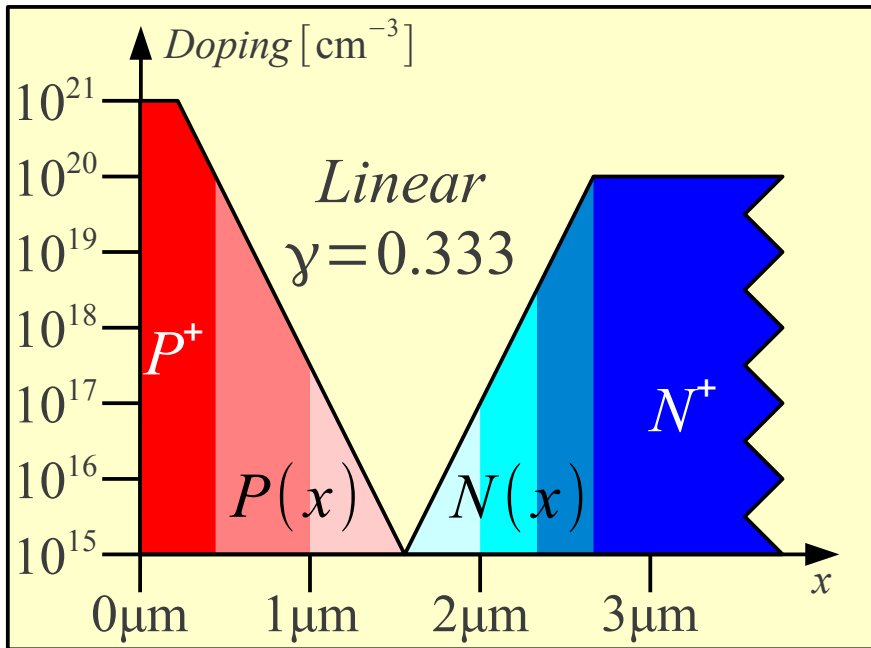
*LED LASER diode*

*Diode symbols*

# Varactor doping

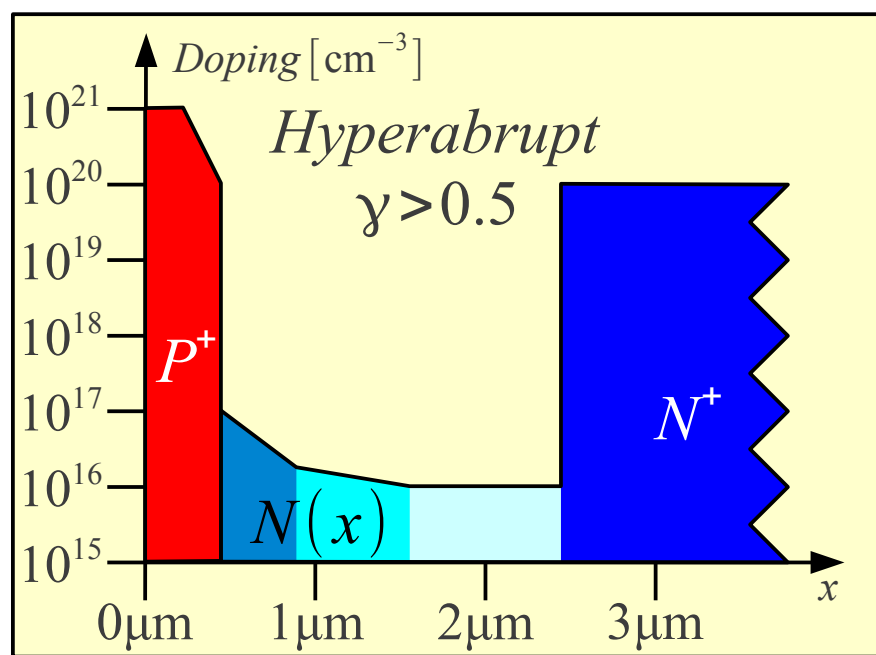
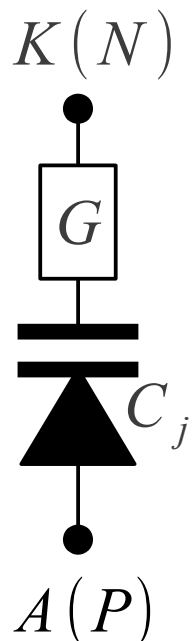
$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \left( \frac{U_1 + \phi}{U_2 + \phi} \right)^{-\gamma}$$

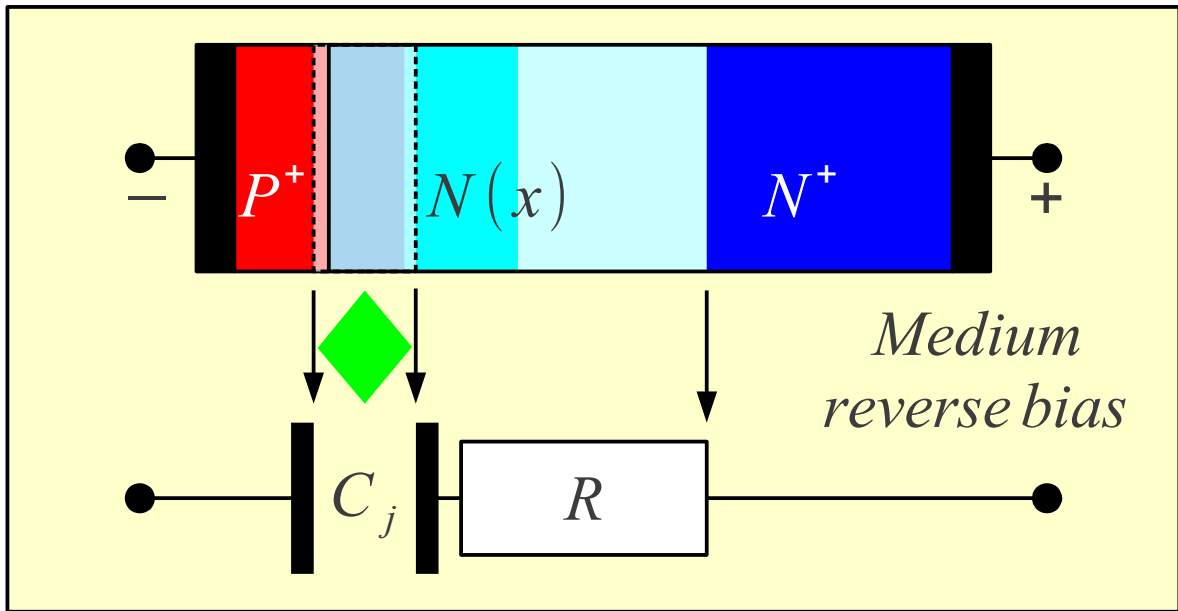
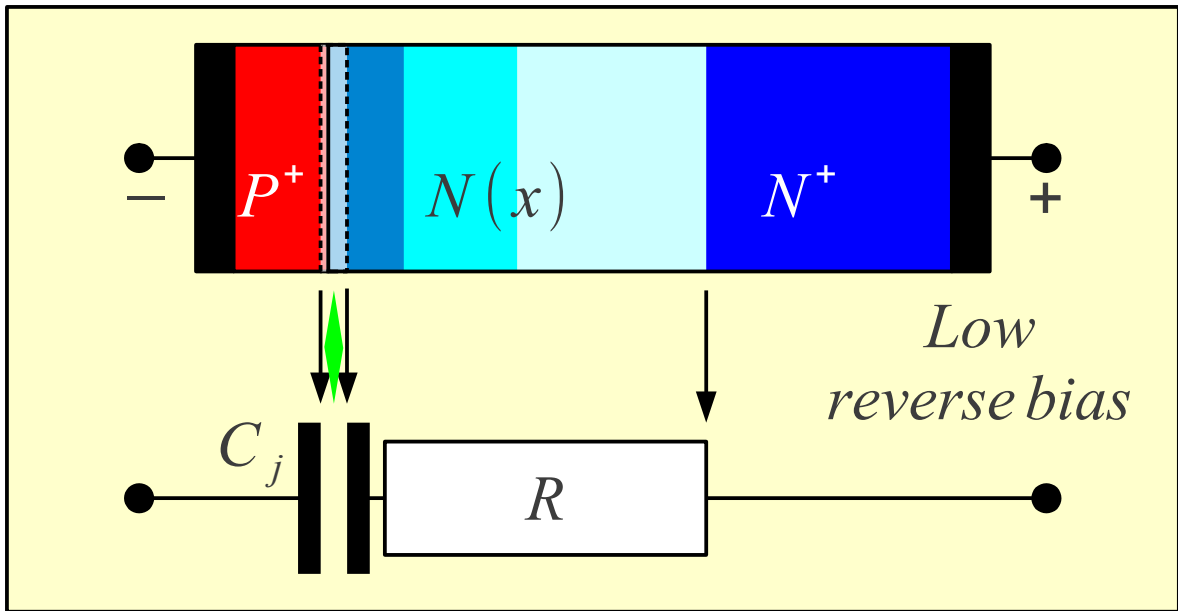
$\phi_{Si} \approx 0.7V$



$$Q = \frac{G}{\omega C_j}$$

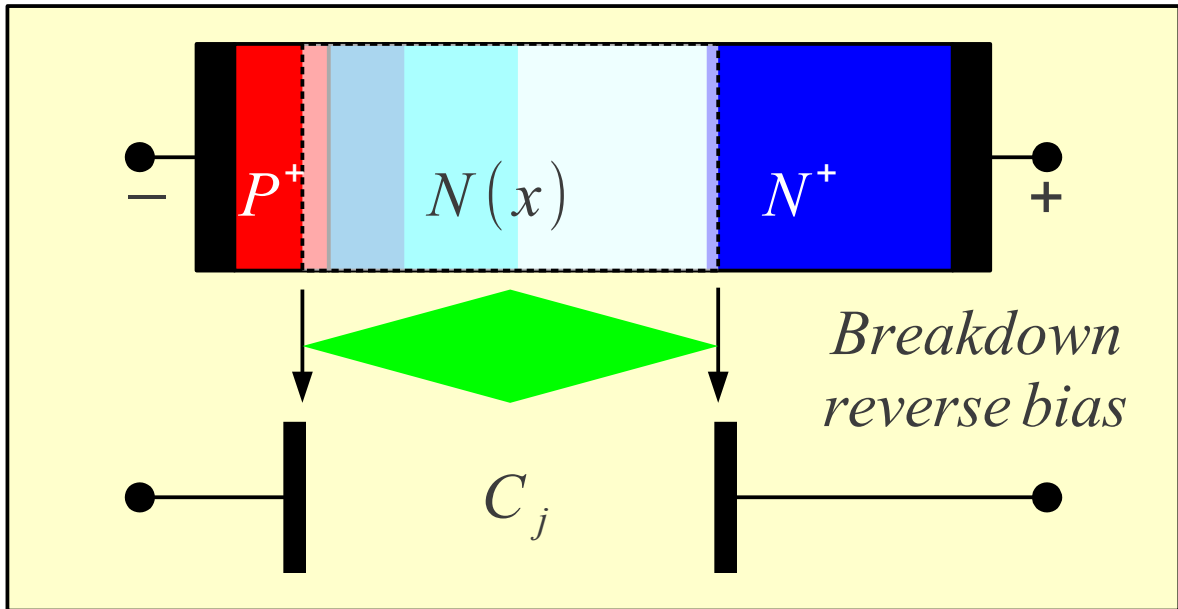
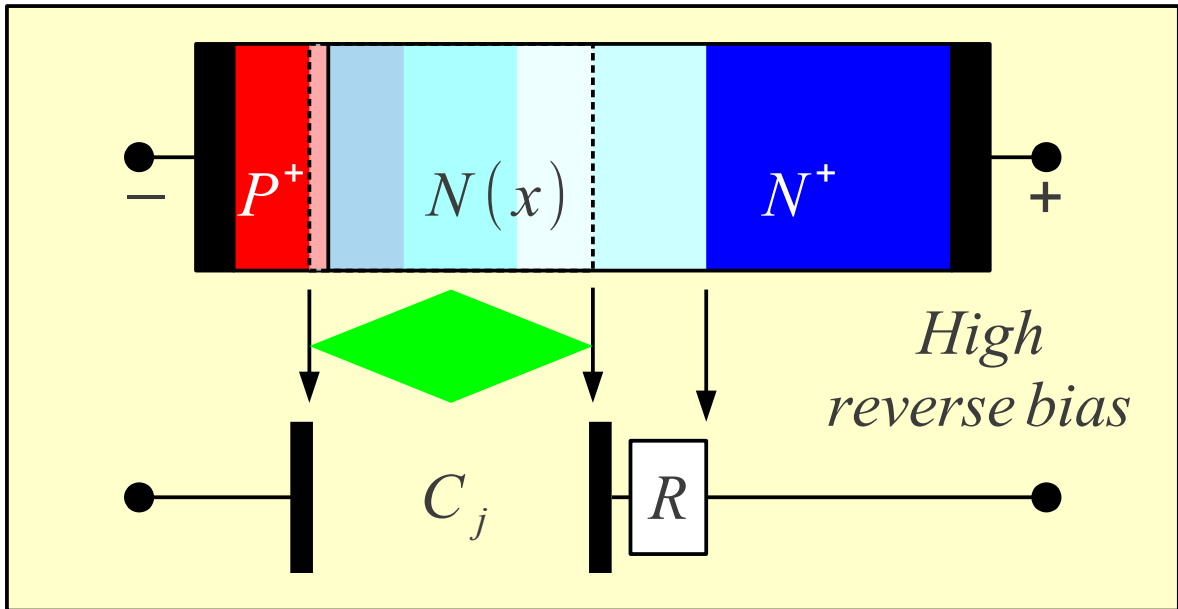
$\mu_{nSi} \approx 3 \mu_{pSi}$   
 $\mu_{nGaAs} \approx 4 \mu_{nSi}$



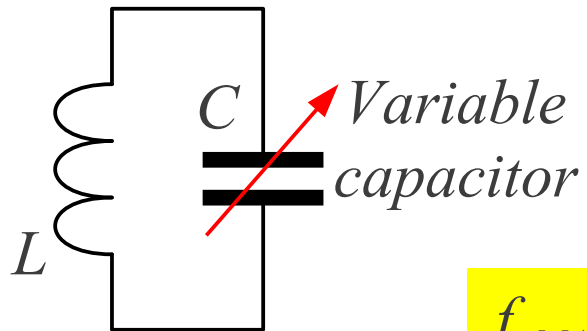


*Hyperabrupt – varactor depleted region*

$$Q = 1/(R\omega C)$$

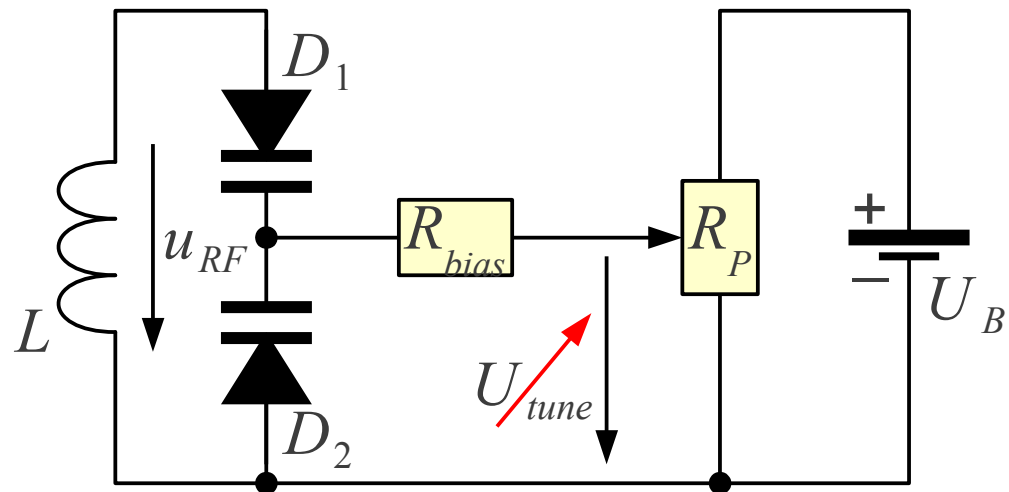




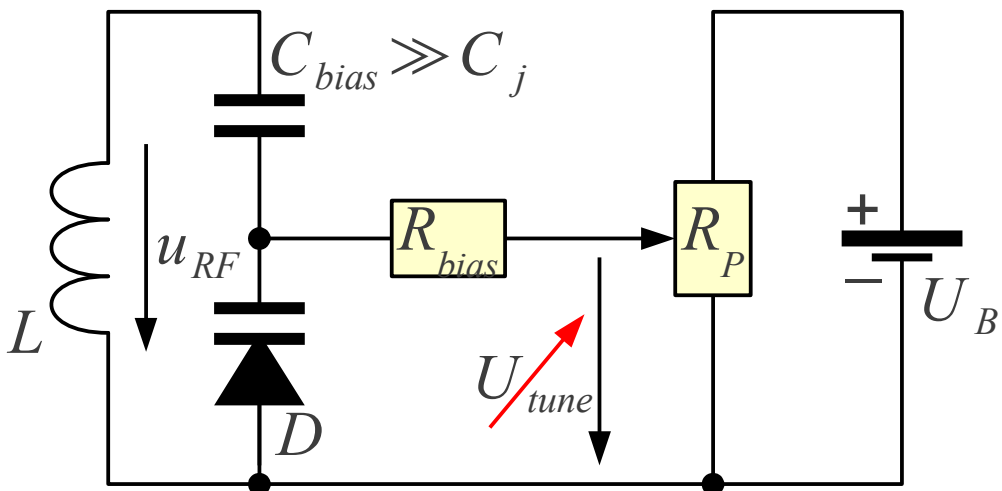


$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\frac{f_{MAX}}{f_{MIN}} = \left(\frac{C_{MAX}}{C_{MIN}}\right)^{0.5} = \sqrt{\frac{C_{MAX}}{C_{MIN}}}$$



*Dual – varactor tuning*



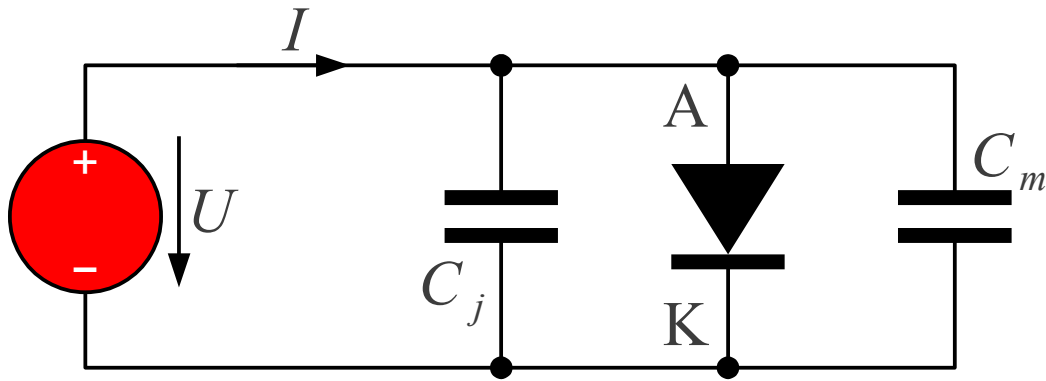
*Single – varactor tuning*

$$u_{D1} \approx U_{tune} - \frac{u_{RF}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta C_1 \approx -\alpha \frac{u_{RF}}{2}$$

$$u_{D2} \approx U_{tune} + \frac{u_{RF}}{2} \rightarrow \Delta C_2 \approx +\alpha \frac{u_{RF}}{2}$$

$$u_D = u_{RF} + U_{tune} \rightarrow \Delta C_j = \alpha u_{RF}$$

*Varactor tuning*



$$Q_m \approx \tau I \quad \tau \equiv \text{minority-carrier lifetime}$$

$$C_m = \frac{dQ}{dU} = \tau \frac{dI}{dU} = \tau G_d = \frac{\tau I}{nU_T}$$

$$Y_d = \frac{1}{Z_d} = G_d + j\omega(C_j + C_m)$$

$$I = I_S \left( e^{\frac{U}{nU_T}} - 1 \right)$$

$$G_d = \frac{dI}{dU} = \frac{1}{nU_T} I_S \left( e^{\frac{U}{nU_T}} - 1 \right) = \frac{I}{nU_T}$$

$$R_d = \frac{dU}{dI} = \frac{nU_T}{I}$$

$$I = 1\text{mA} \quad nU_T \approx 40\text{mV} \rightarrow R_d \approx 40\Omega$$

Diode	C <sub>j</sub>	τ	C <sub>m</sub> @1mA	Z <sub>d</sub> @100MHz
1N4007 (PN)	30pF	10μs	250nF	-j6.4mΩ
BAR81 (PIN)	0.3pF	100ns	2.5nF	-j0.64Ω
1N4148 (PN+Au)	4pF	5ns	125pF	(3.5-j11)Ω

*Diode differential admittance*

*Schottky diode → τ=0*

*Point – contact  
diode*

$$U_{BR} \approx 3V$$

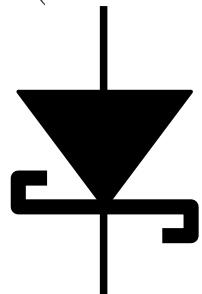
*Planar Schottky  
diode (RF)*

$$U_{BR} \approx 3V$$

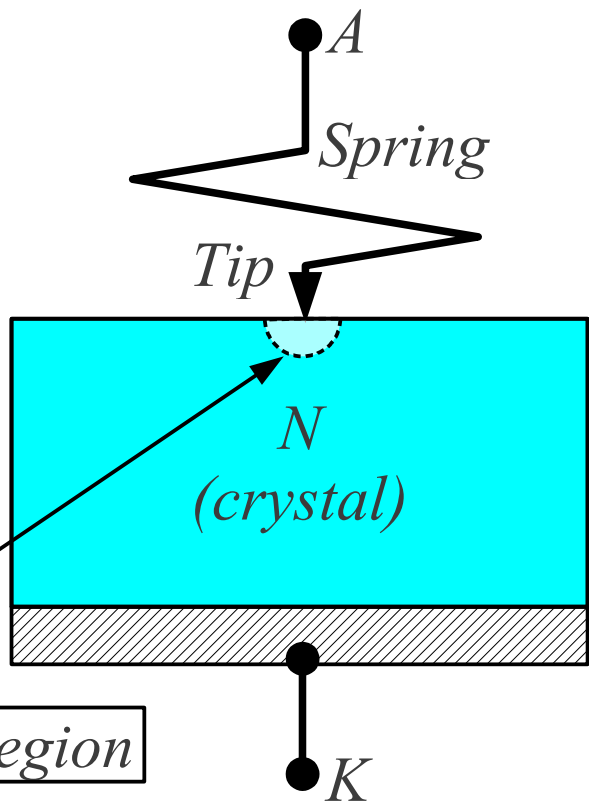
*Guard – ring  
Schottky diode*

$$U_{BR} \approx 60V$$

$A$  (metal)

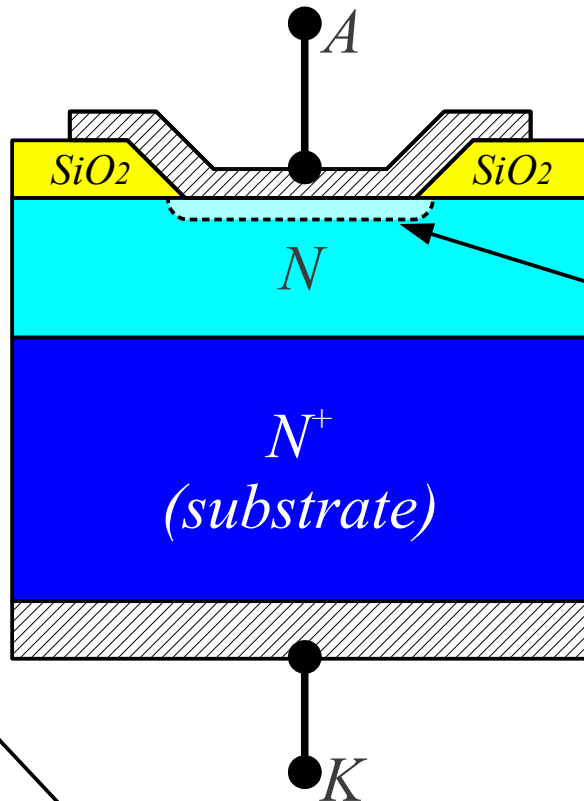


$K$  (N)



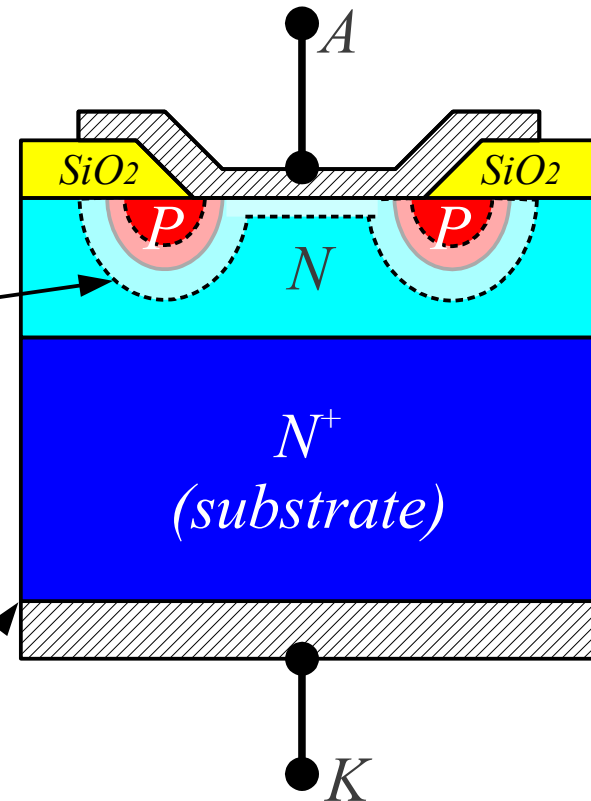
Depletion region

$K$



Depletion region

$K$



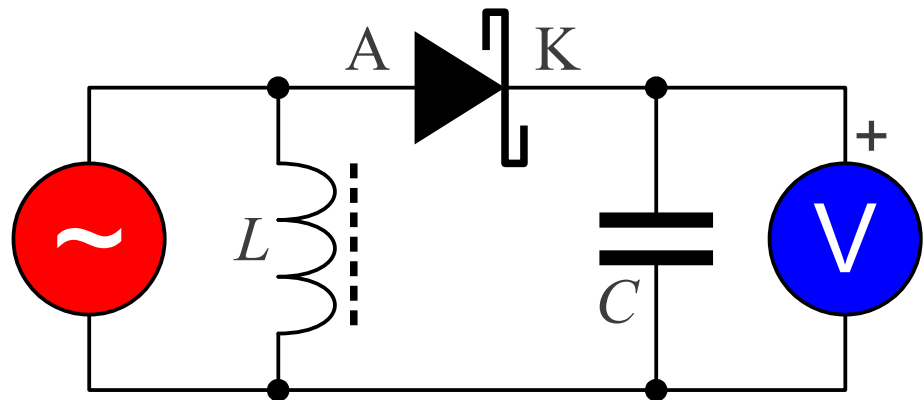
$\Omega$  contact

$K$

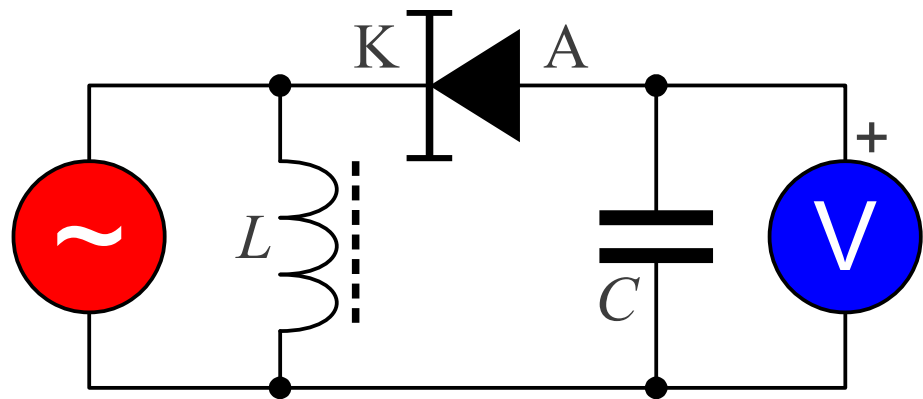
*Schottky – diode versions*

*Drawings not to scale!*

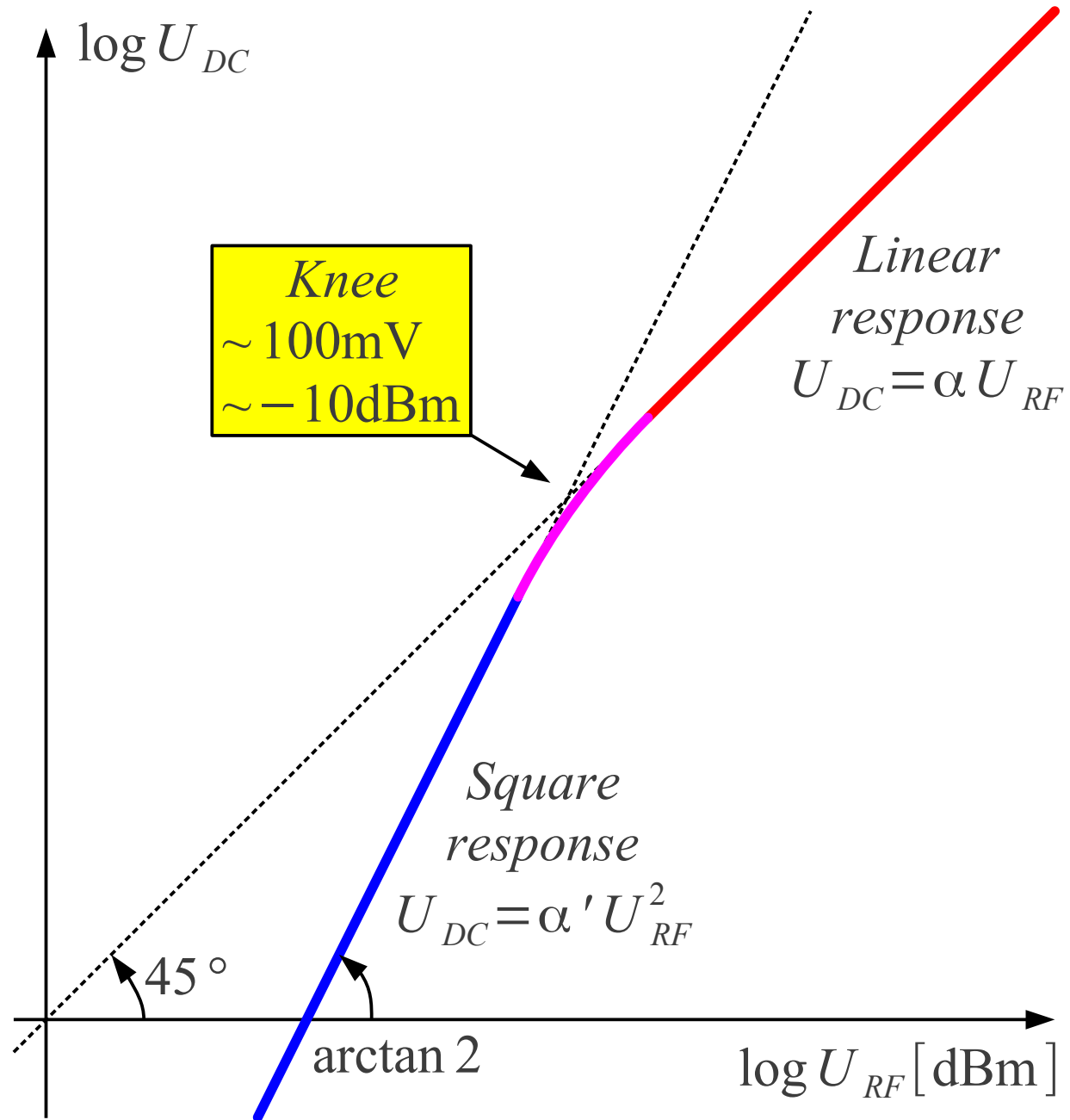
Schottky diode  $\rightarrow \tau=0$

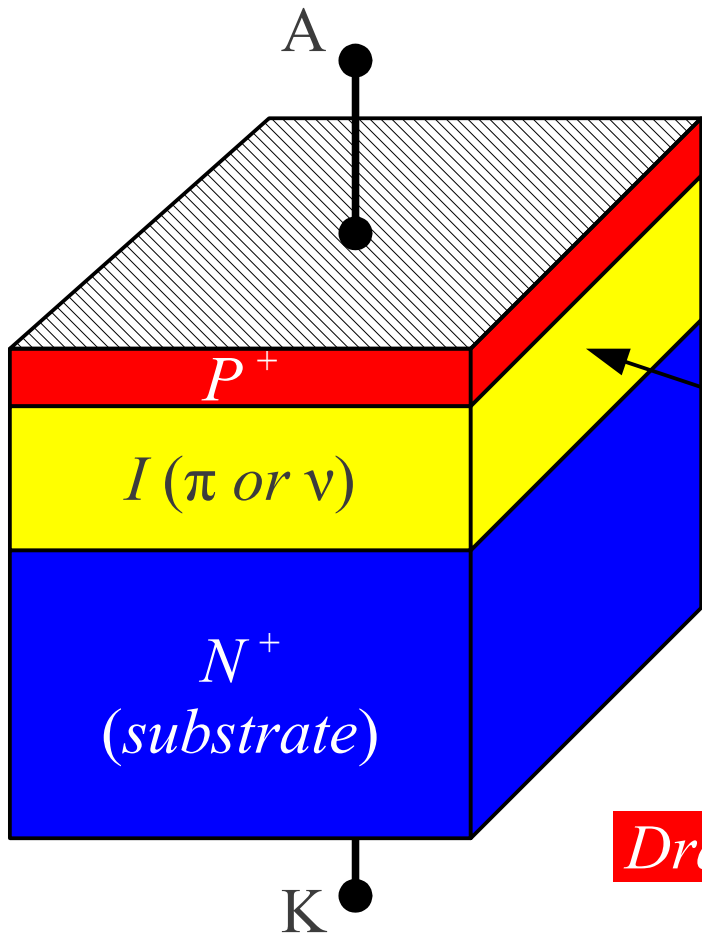


Back diode  $\rightarrow \tau=0$



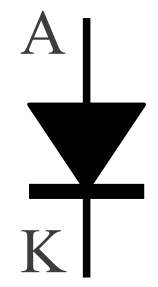
RF diode detector





$d \equiv$  layer I thickness  
(diode turn-on time)

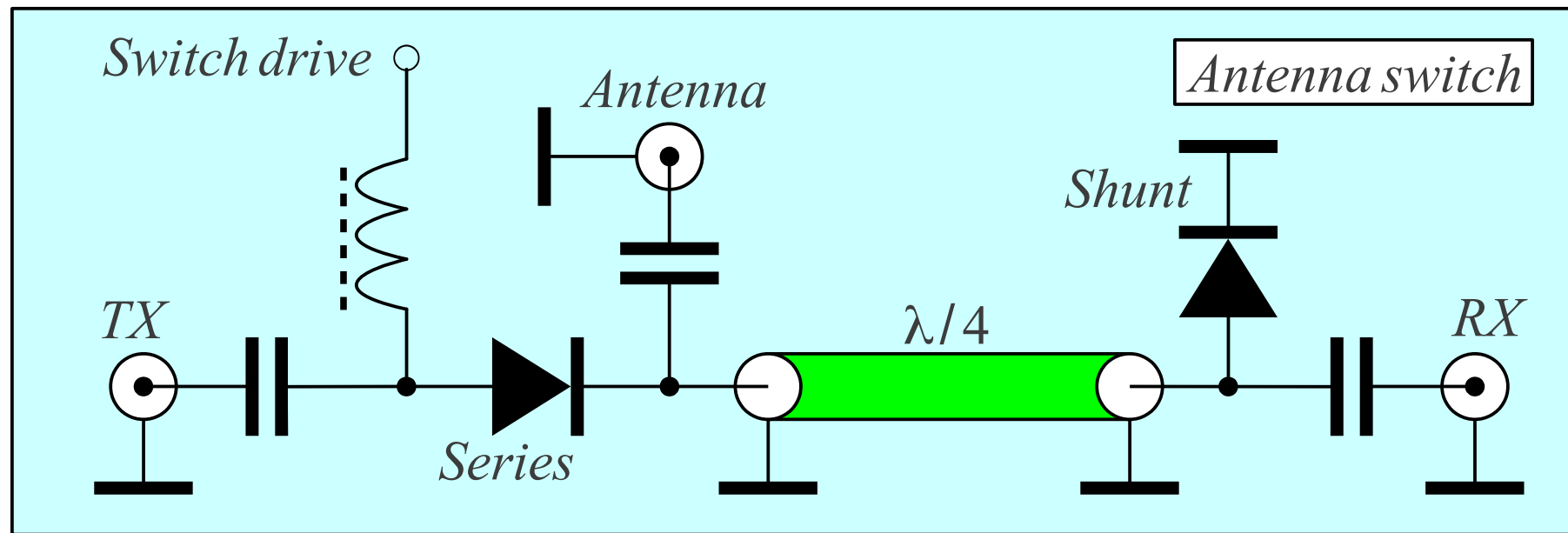
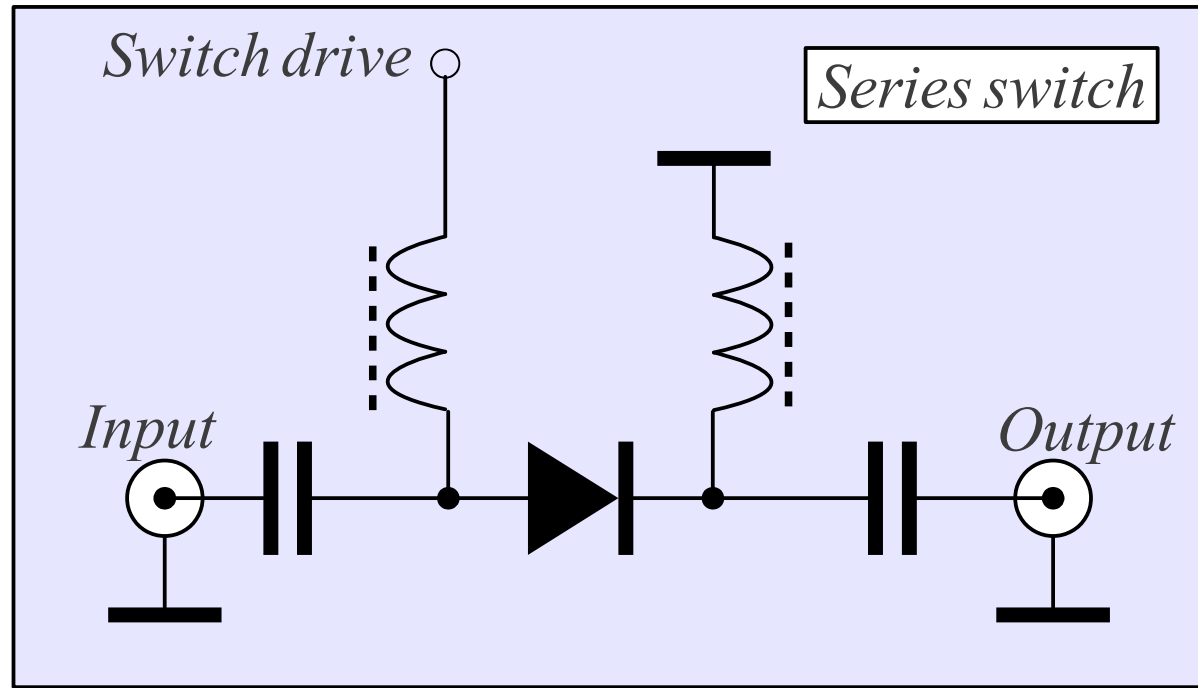
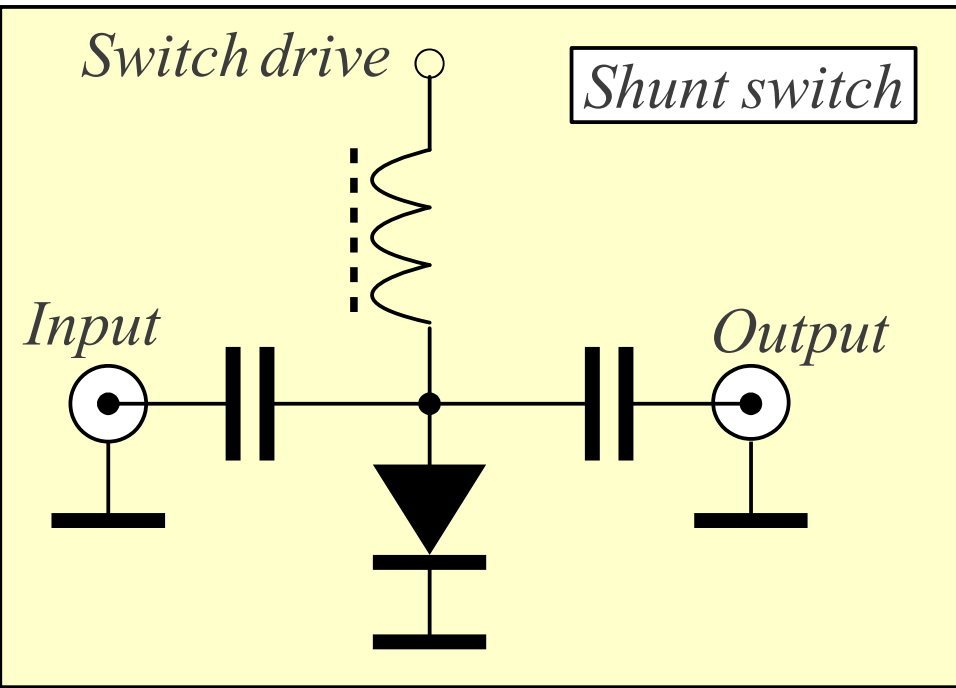
Weak doping  
 $\pi$  or  $\nu \sim 10^{14} \text{cm}^{-3}$   
 $Au \rightarrow \tau \downarrow$  (turn-off)



*Drawing not to scale!*

*PIN diodes*

	<i>Protection limiter</i>	<i>Controlled RF switch</i>	<i>Adjustable RF resistor</i>
<i>Layer I thickness <math>d</math></i>	$\sim 0.3 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 3 \mu\text{m}$	$\sim 60 \mu\text{m}$
<i>Minority-carrier lifetime <math>\tau</math></i>	$\sim 10 \text{ns}$	$\sim 100 \text{ns}$	$\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$



*RF PIN switches*

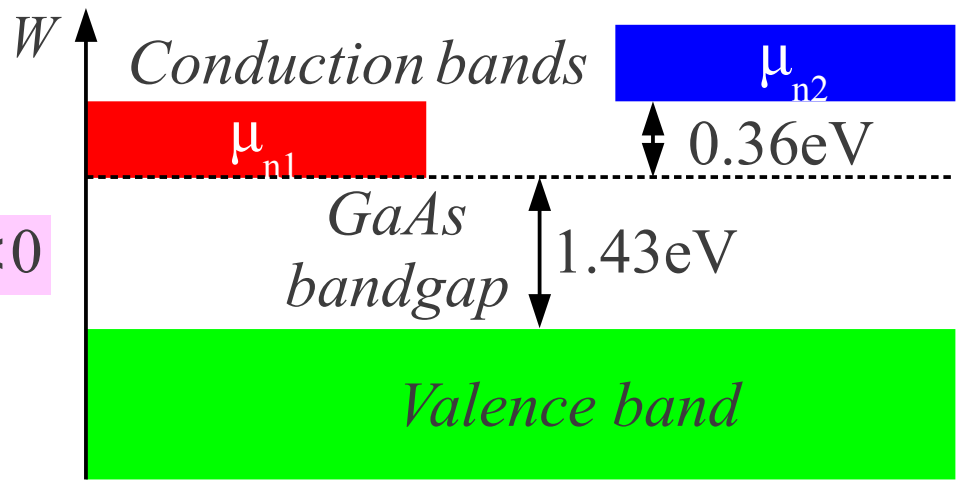
*TED*  $\equiv$  transferred – electron device

*GaAs, InP, GaN, CdTe,*

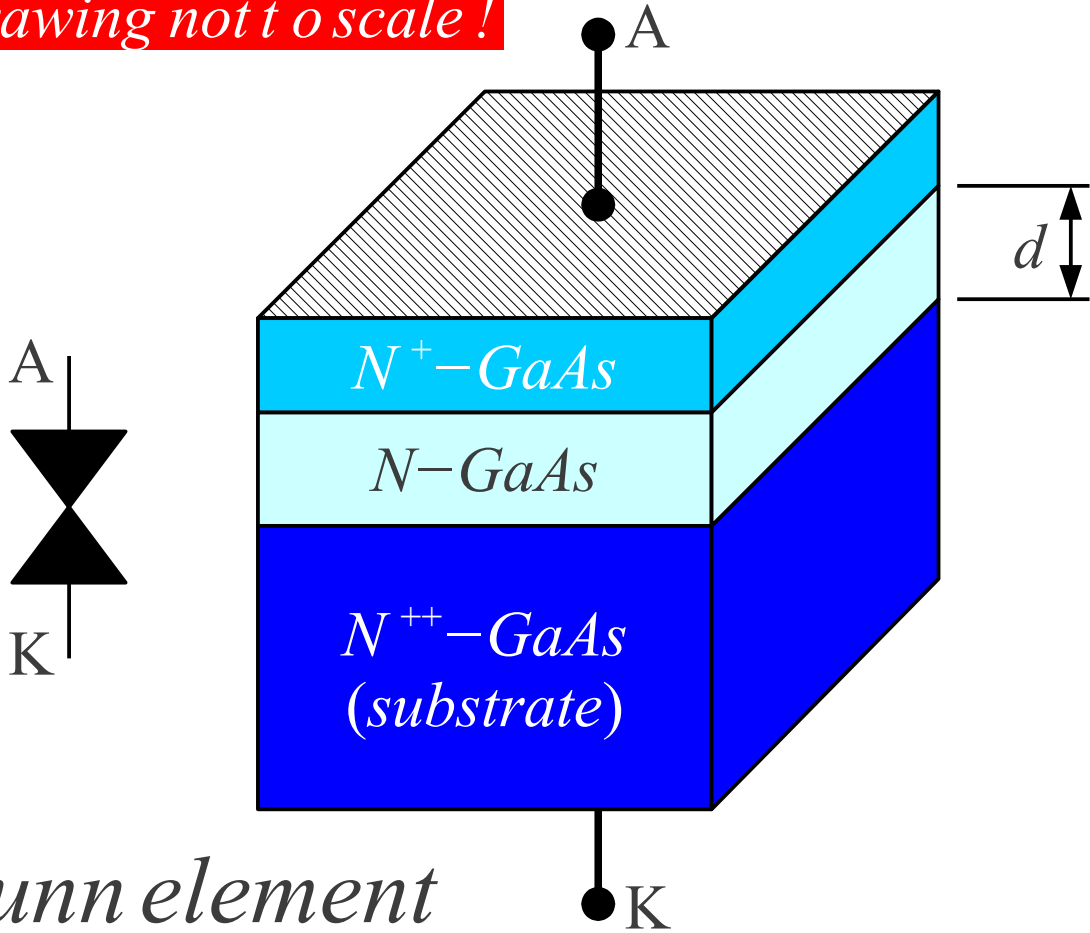
*CdS, InAs, InSb, ZnSe,*

*bulk semiconductor effect!*

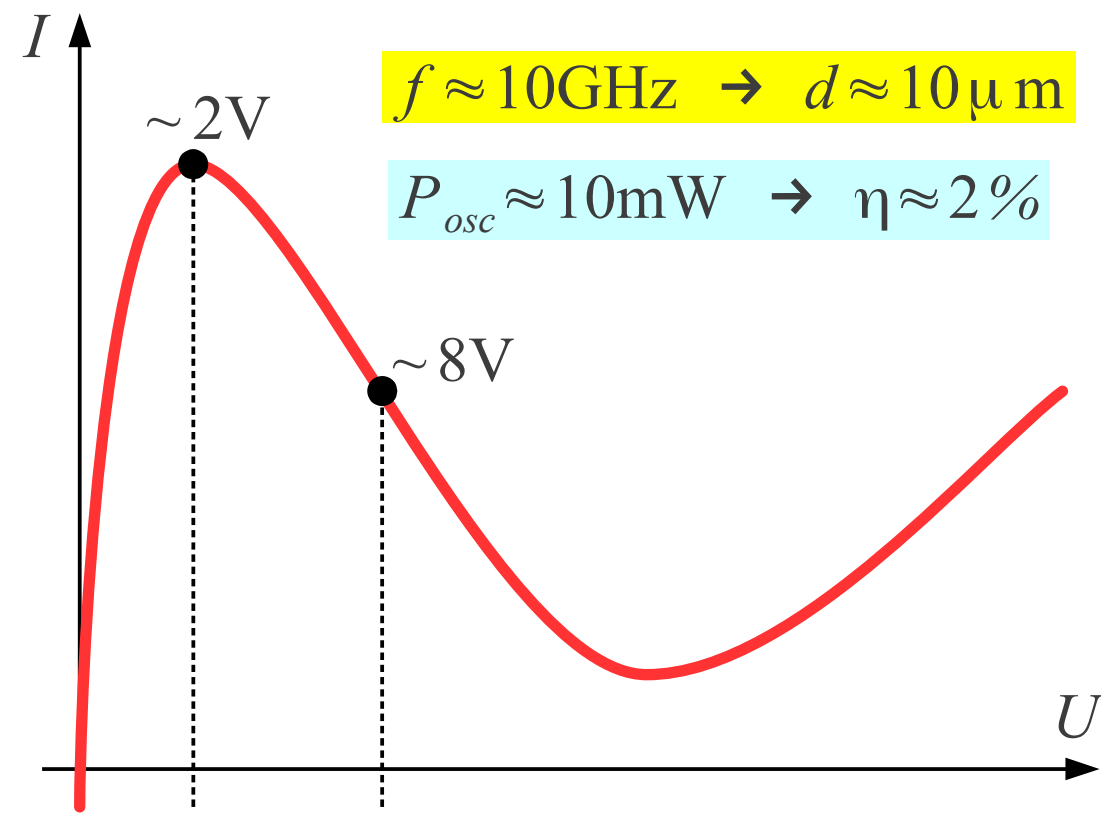
$\mu_{n2} < \mu_{n1} \rightarrow R_d < 0$



*Drawing not to scale!*

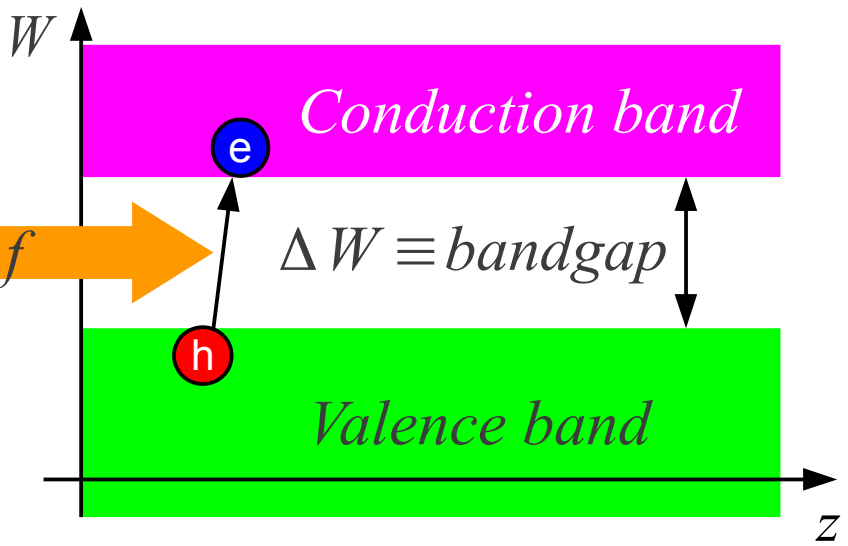
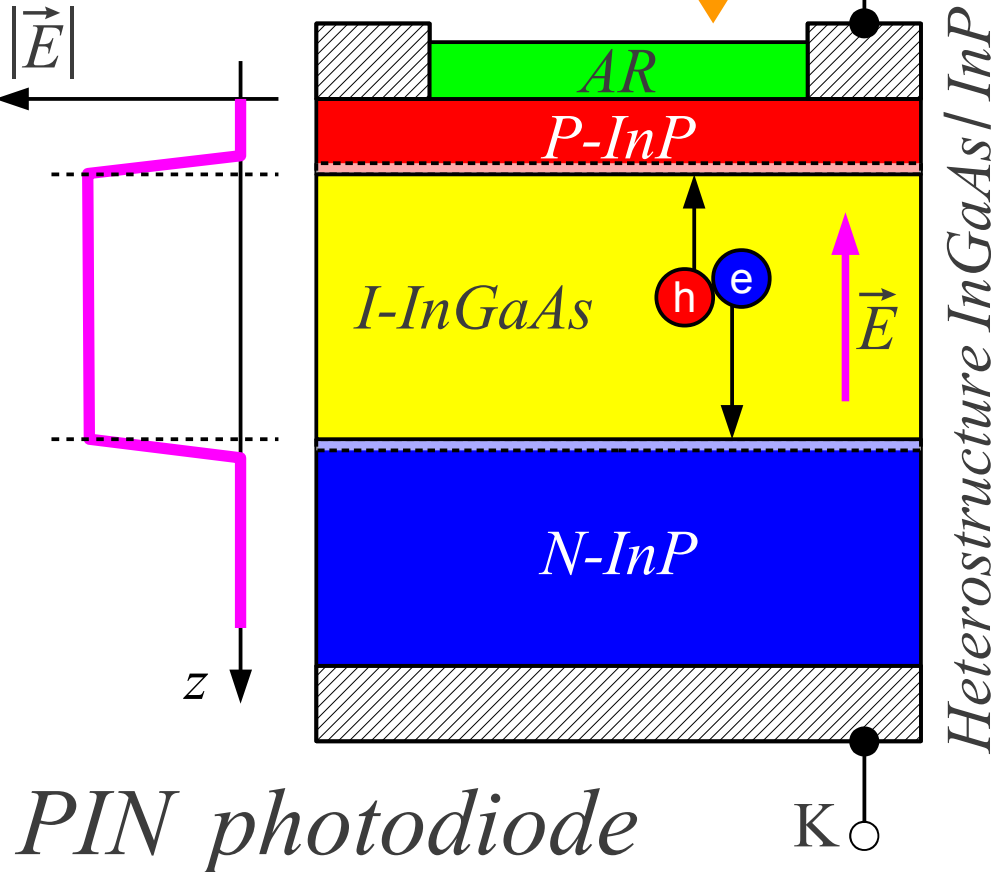


*Gunn element*

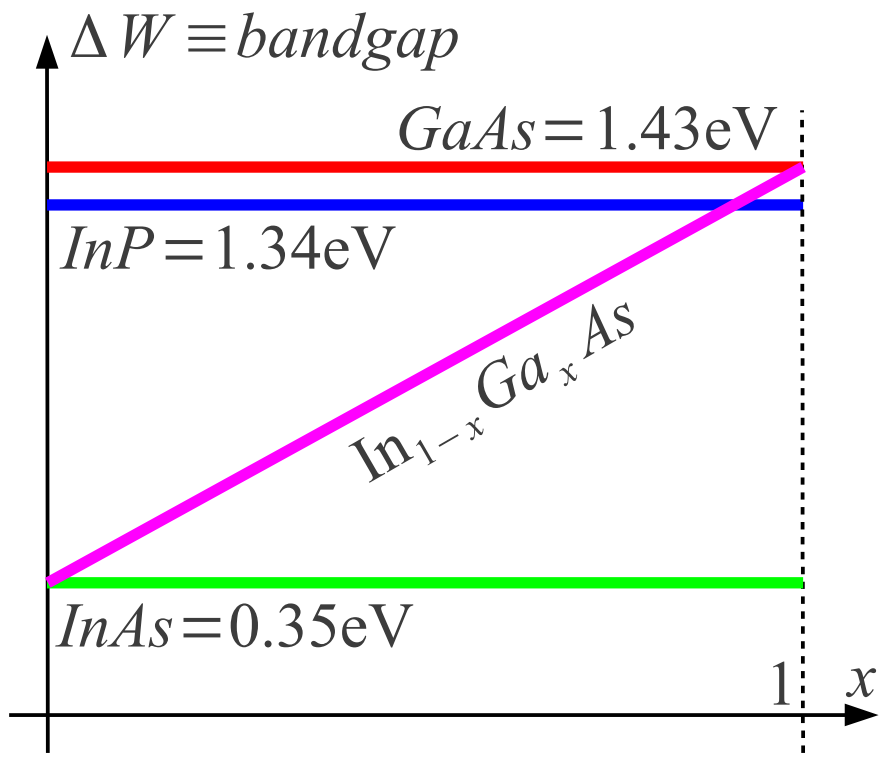


Optical signal  
 $\Delta W_{InP} > hf > \Delta W_{InGaAs}$

Drawing not to scale!



$hc_0 \approx 1.24 \text{ eV } \mu\text{m}$	
$\lambda$	$hf$
$0.85 \mu\text{m}$	$1.46 \text{ eV}$
$1.31 \mu\text{m}$	$0.95 \text{ eV}$
$1.55 \mu\text{m}$	$0.80 \text{ eV}$



$\Delta W \equiv \text{bandgap}$   
 $Ge = 0.67 \text{ eV}$   
 $Si = 1.11 \text{ eV}$   
 $GaP = 2.26 \text{ eV}$

*Schottky / back rectifier*  
 $\lambda > 0.1 \text{ mm}$

*PN - junction rectifier*  
 $\lambda > 10 \text{ mm}$



# Avalanche photodiode

$$\frac{I_E}{P_O} \left[ \frac{\text{A}}{\text{W}} \right] = \frac{N_e' |Q_e|}{N_p h f} = \frac{\eta(\lambda) M}{W_p [\text{eV}]}$$

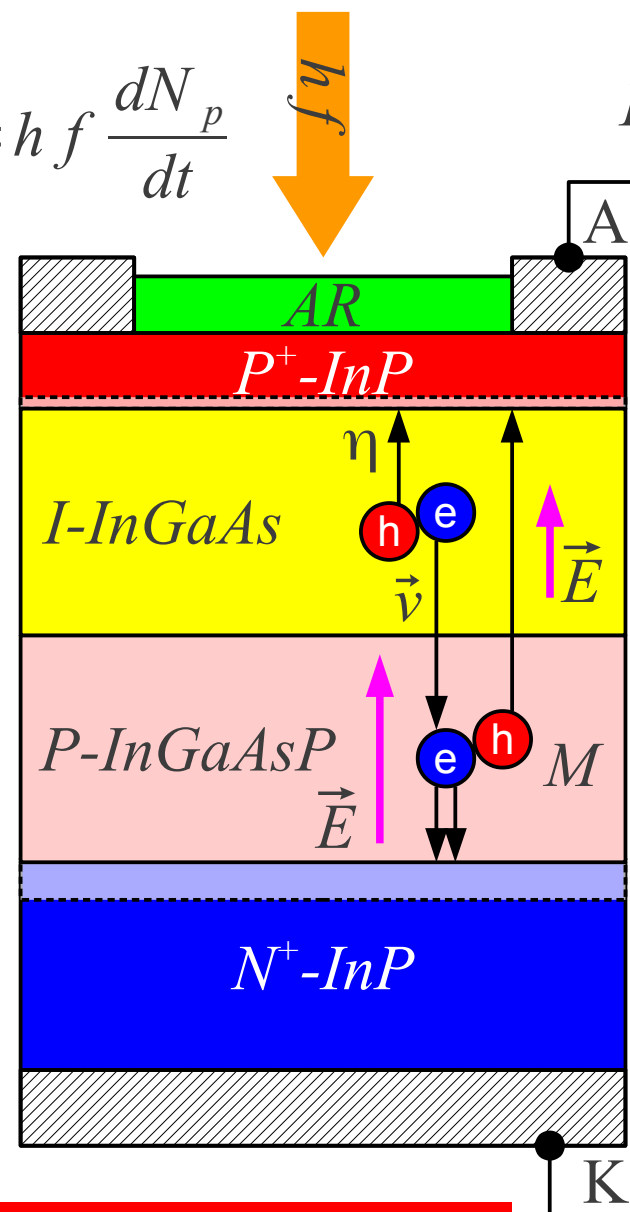
Optical power  $P_O = h f \frac{dN_p}{dt}$



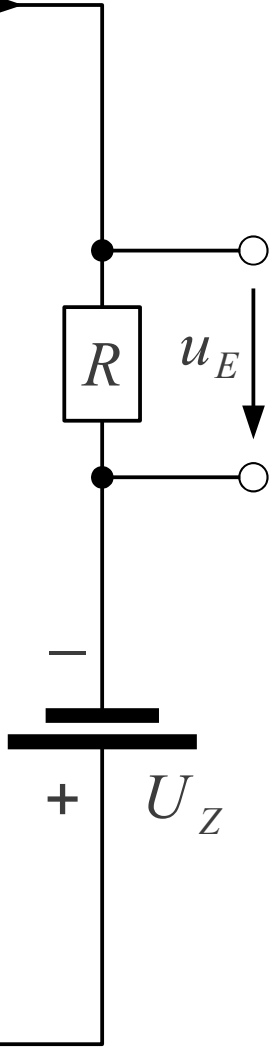
$$I_E = |Q_e| \frac{dN_e}{dt} M$$

Photon detection  $\eta(\lambda) = \frac{N_e}{N_p}$

Electron multiplication  $N_e' = N_e M(U_Z)$



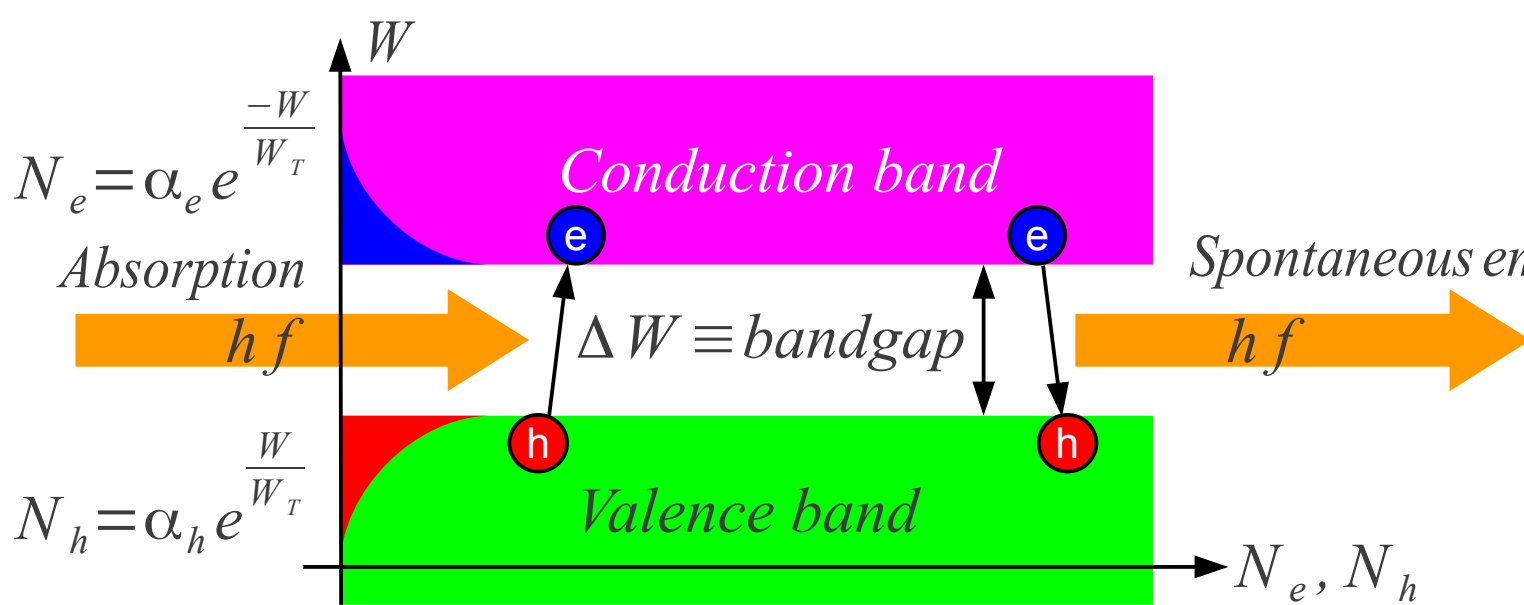
Heterostructure InGaAsP/InP



Drawing not to scale!

APD	$\Delta W$	$\lambda$	$W_f$	$U_Z$	$M$	photons/bit
Si	1.11eV	850nm	1.46eV	~150V	~100	~60
Ge	0.67eV	1310nm	0.95eV	~30V	~10	~500
InGaAsP	~0.75eV	1550nm	0.80eV	~70V	~20	~200
PIN	~0.75eV	1550nm	0.80eV	~5V	1	~1000

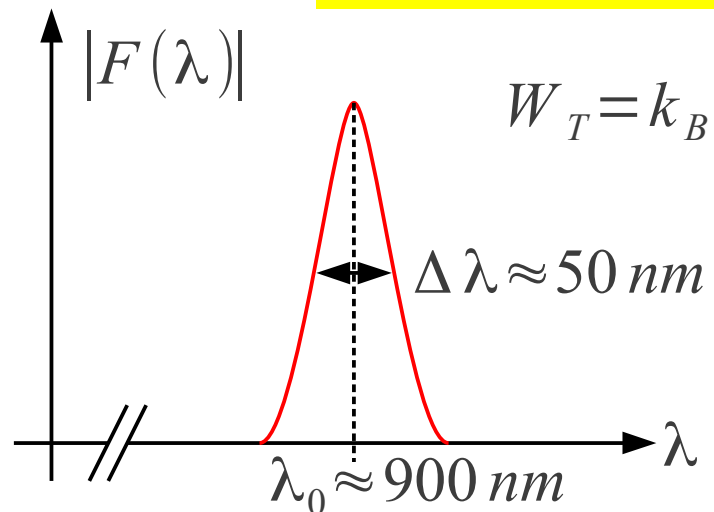
# Light-emitting diode



Indirect Si  $\rightarrow P_{\text{photon}} \approx 10^{-4}$

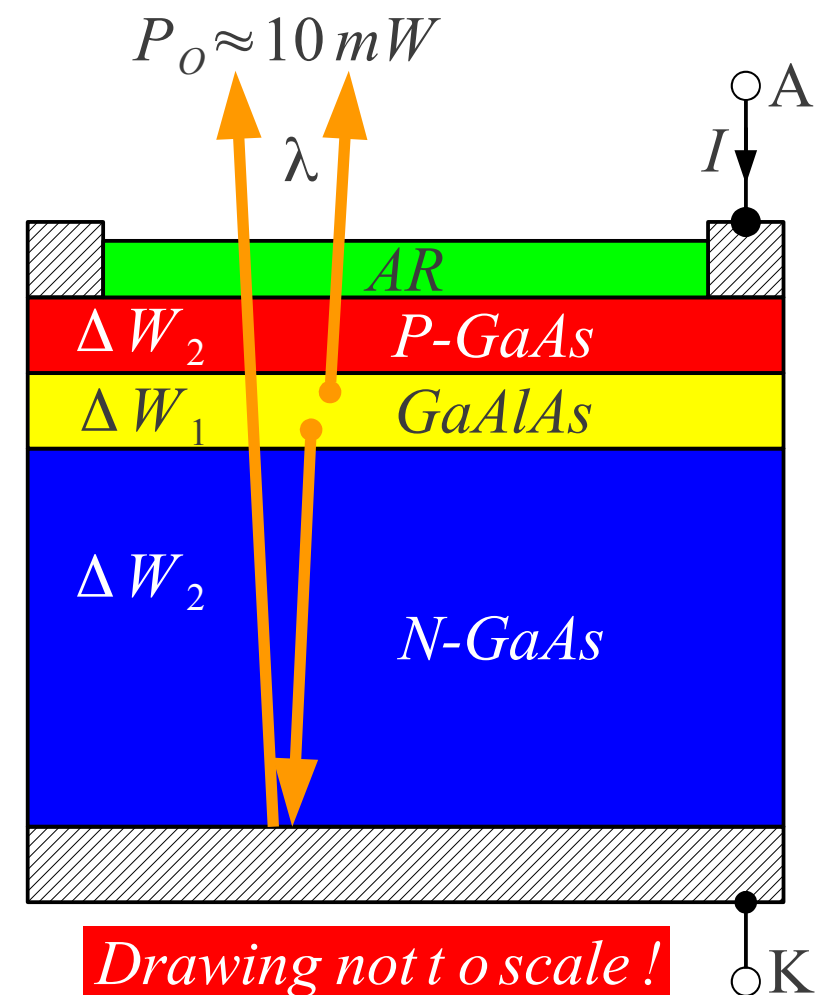
Direct GaAs  $\rightarrow P_{\text{photon}} \approx 0.5$

Heterostructure  
 $\Delta W_2 > \Delta W_1$



$U_{1\text{mA}} \approx \Delta W_1 [\text{eV}] - 0.4 \text{ V}$

$\tau \approx 10 \text{ ns} \dots 1 \mu \text{ s}$

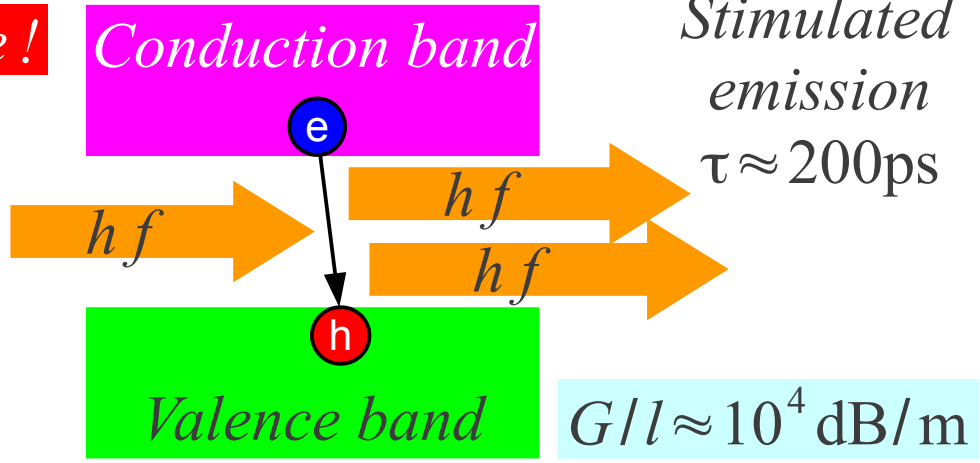
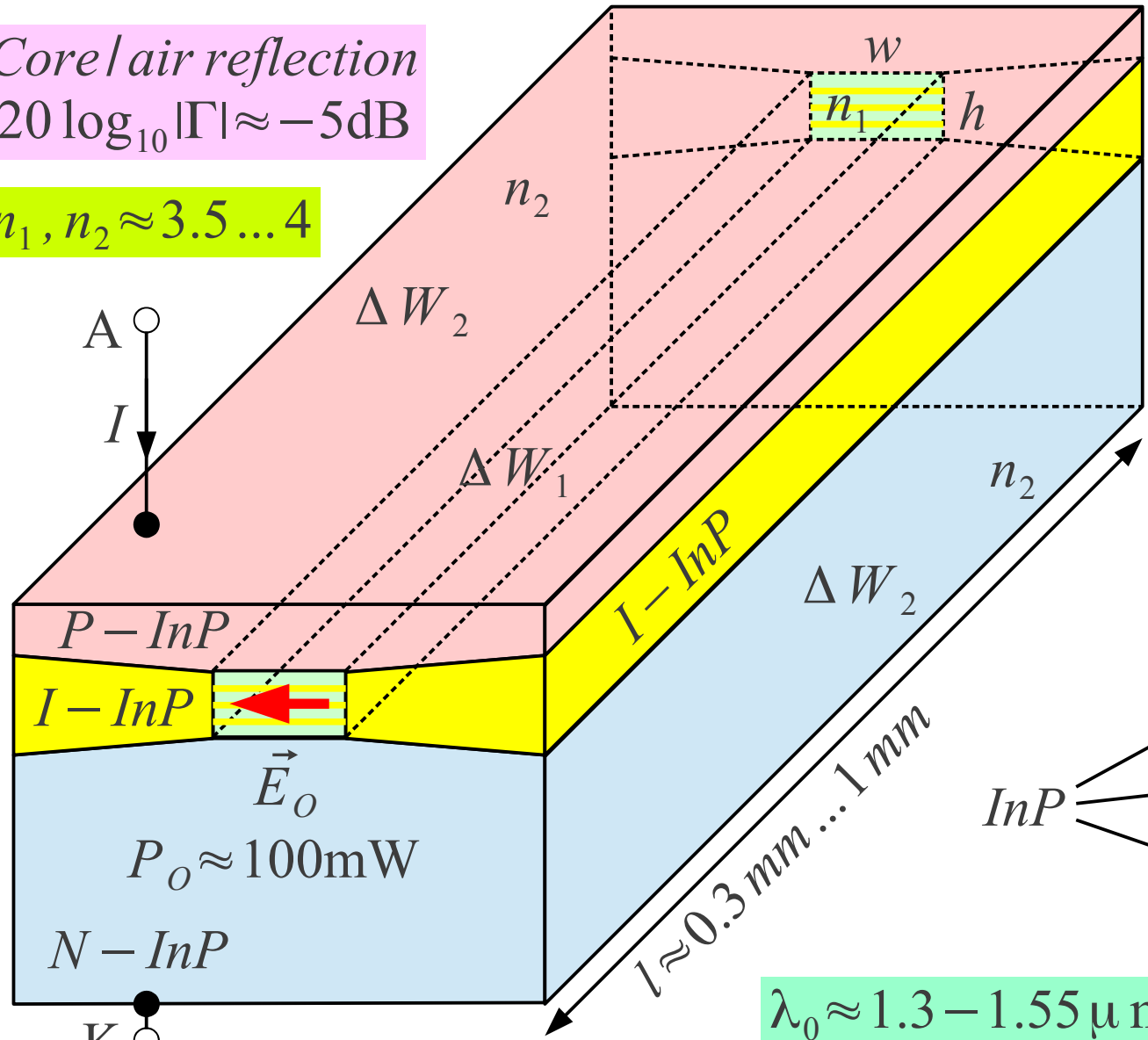


# Semiconductor laser

**Drawing not to scale!**

Core/clair reflection  
 $20 \log_{10} |\Gamma| \approx -5 \text{ dB}$

$n_1, n_2 \approx 3.5 \dots 4$



Dielectric waveguide  $n_1 > n_2$

Avoid cladding loss  $\Delta W_1 < \Delta W_2$

$w \approx 10 \mu\text{m} \rightarrow$  single transversal mode



MQW  $\equiv$  Multiple Quantum Well  
 many layers 10nm ... 100nm thick

$\lambda_0 \approx 1.3 - 1.55 \mu\text{m}$